BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1814. [NUMBER 1233.

Government Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT on the 31st Instant, will be Sold under the Conditions of the Quarterly General Sales published in the Courier on the 25th Ultimo, Sundry Blankets, Large & Small, white and Coloured, imported by the Honourable Company's Extra Ships.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
C. SHUBRICK,
Committee of General Sales.

Bombay, 19th January, 1814.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE

ANDRIAN DE FRIES AND OTHERS. } *Plaintiff.*

AND

NICOLAO' DE LIMA E SOUZA, JOAO' ANTONIO PEREIRA AND, BALCRUSTNA GOVINDJEE } *Defts.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT on Wednesday, the 26th January instant, and following days the undermentioned property belonging to the above named Defendants, will be exposed to Public Sale at the premises, seized by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Honourable the Court of the Recorder in the above cause.

The property will be put up in the following Lots and conditions will be produced at the time of sale.

THE PROPERTY OF

Balcrustna Govindjee,

No. 1. A Large Dwelling house and Stable with a stick of Ground on the side of the house, situated in Bendy Bazar subject to the mortgage of Bapoo Ramchunder Dulvee.

2. A Dwelling house situate at Batty field opposite to a house of Nowrojee Meajee, without the ground.

3. An Oart of Malowdey situate at Girgon, near Dady Setts Agharee with one house and one Bungalo subject to the mortgage of Pranjeevan Anoopdass.

4. An Oart Daber Cawn situated at Mahim Wood near the Sea Side to be subject to the mortgage of Bapoo Ramchunder Dalvee.

5. An Oart called Latton Waddy situate at Mahim near the Hindoo Pagoda subject to the mortgage of Luxamon Govindjee.

6. A Fish Pond near Sorabjee Muncherjee's Bungalo near Malabar Hill.

7. A Chawl or Range of 11 apartments situate at Duncan Road & opposite a Chawl of Ramchund Anochund.

8. A Do. at the back of Do.

9. An Oart called Shagaraswer a fourth share, situated at Mahim Wood near Salvação.

10. A large Dwelling House and Garden at Bhyculla in the possession of Mr. Shank, to be sold subject to Mortgage.

11. One fourth share of a large Dwelling House with a Family House and another adjoining to do.

THE PROPERTY OF

Joao Antonio Pereira.

No. 1, An Oart called Khazorbhatt, of 2 Wheels situate at Mahim Wood.

Bombay, 19th January 1814.

Advertisement.

I SOBARAM VIZLALL, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant and now confined in the common Goal of Bombay, not being charged in custody the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1812, with any debt or debts, sum or sums of money exceeding in the whole the sum of Bombay Rupees twenty one thousand eight hundred and twenty and sixty five reas (21820 - 0 65) do hereby give this my first public notice, that I intend to take the benefit of an act passed in the fifty second year of his present Majesty's Reign intituled an act for the relief of certain insolvent Debtors in England & I do hereby give notice that a true and perfect Schedule containing a discovery of all my real and personal estate hereafter to be sworn to is ready to be delivered to any Creditors applying for the same to the Goaler of the Goal of Bombay aforesaid.

SOBARAM VIZLALL.

WITNESS,
M. MACKENZIE,
MARSHAL.

Bombay, 19th January 1814.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

Will this day Sell

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Rooms

TO CLOSE VARIOUS ACCOUNT SALES,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture—and about three Hundred Volumes of Books chiefly on Law Subjects.

At 12 o'Clock will be sold an Arab Saddle Horse.

Bombay, 19th January 1814.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT THE 26TH CURRENT, WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At their Rooms,

THE Library of the late DOCTOR BEAN.

Bombay, 19th January, 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, January 19th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honble the Governor in Council.

Bombay 19th January 1814.

The Right Honble the Governor in Council, having been pleased to permit Captain Walter John Hamilton to proceed to Sea on leave for four months; Captain Richard Morgan will Officiate as my Assistant, and Judge Advocate to the Marine during the period of Captain Hamilton's absence.

HENRY MERITON,
Superintendent.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—January 12th, Honourable Company's Cruizer Ternate, Captain Henry Davidson, from Malwan.—14th, Brig Perseverance, Captain D. T. Sotely, from Columbo.—16th, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain M. B. Laing, from China.—Ship Dorria Beggie Captain Thomas Ross, from Bengal.

SAILED.—the Honourable Company's Cruizer, Vestal, Lieutenant Joseph Phillips to the Persian Gulph.—13th Ship Milford, Captain C. Learmouth, to Bengal.—Ditto Ship Forbes, Captain J. L. Searlett, to Bengal.—Ditto Brig Catharina, Captain John Robert, to Columbo.—Ditto Schooner Octavia, Captain A. Durocher, to Columbo.—Ditto 14th Ship Pembroke, Captain G. Ross, to Cochin, Ceylon, and Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—Early on Friday morning, Lieutenant J. J. B. Heard, Deputy Adjutant General to the Poona Subsidiary Force, a gentleman endeared to his friends and society by his many amiable qualities, and most sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Lately in China, Mr. Roberts; formerly of the Charter House,—By the death of this amiable man, who more than fulfilled, in manhood, the promises of youth, the Honourable Company has lost a most able servant and his friends a beloved associate.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 19, 1814.

WE have the pleasure of this day, to our read of the Austrian Empe claration; a document considerable interest. They doubtles readily perceive a change of policy, of Vienna, with regard to Pr our own part we are rejoiced at since the restoration of that pow der as absolutely essential to of Europe.

Our next intelligence w e trust, enable us degree of powe th minds o ther struggles. from the last ac prevent his retrea berg alluded to, in not the Altenberg Would it were! The even by the Russian accounts strength. He also still possess trin, Wittenberg and Magdebourg, therefore we fear remains to be done!

We understand letter lately received at this Presidenc Bengal that three ships, direct from rope were daily expected to arrive at C ta.

We have good reason to believe th coming count from Calcutta of an enemy's privateer, (with 100 men on board with red faces) having been seen, off t Coast of Sumatra, is altogether unfounded.

From the Madras Government Gazette we learn that the Stirling Castle left Pondicherry on the 31st of December, and that after touching at Trincomalee she would probably proceed to Point de Galle for the purpose of giving convoy to the first Bengal Ships, which were already waiting her arrival, they having, as we are informed, reached that place on the 28th.

We have received a letter from a friend of ours, on board the Godfrey Webster, dated Cochin the 29th ultimo, and we are happy to state that all were well; the passage thither however had been very tedious owing to light and variable winds.

Yesterday being Her Majesty's Birth day, a Royal Salute was fired, at noon, and in the evening the House of the Right Honourable the Governor, at Parell, was a scene of joy and festivity.

DECLARATION OF HIS IMPERIAL, ROYAL AND APOSTOLICK MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—PUBLISHED AT VIENNA FROM THE IMPERIAL PRESS—1813.

The local position of the Austrian Monarchy, its extensive connections with other powers, and its importance in the scale of European affairs, have necessarily involved it in most of the wars which have devastated Europe for the last twenty years.

Throughout the whole of these disastrous contests, the conduct of his Imperial Majesty, has been actuated by one uniform principle of general policy.

A friend to peace, as well from inclination, as from a sense of his duty, and the love he bears his subjects; having no schemes of conquest or aggrandisement, he has never taken arms but when compelled by necessity to defend himself; from the anxious [illegible] the fate of other [illegible]

[illegible] consequences of this sacrifice would have been still more deeply felt, had not the same pernicious system been extended to the whole [illegible]; where its operation was generally destructive of commercial intercourse, and broke off, almost, all connexion between the different states.

The progress and result of that War, has impressed his Majesty with a thorough conviction of the impossibility of preventing, immediately, or effectually, the political overthrow of Europe.

The isolated efforts, made by different states for their own immediate preservation, far from putting a stop to the general calamity, only tended to extirpate the independant forces still in existence; to accelerate the destruction of social order, and to annihilate all hope of forming an effectual coalition for the future.

Actuated by such a connection, his Majesty felt how advantageous it would be to arrest, through the medium of a peace, if only for a few years, the devastating torrent, whose still encreasing preponderance made this peace absolutely necessary for the repose of his Empire, and the re-establishment of its Finances, both Civil and Military,—as well as to afford the neighbouring states an opportunity, of profiting by an interval of tranquillity, to pursue a system of prudence and activity, that might enable them to take advantage of a more favourable epoch.—To obtain such a peace, under the menacing

spect of the times, was impossible, but by an extraordinary determination, & the Emperor felt it, and took his resolutions accordingly. It was for the welfare of his Monarchy, for the interests of the sacred cause of humanity, for the purpose of opposing a barrier to incalculable evils; to give, in fact, a pledge for the introduction of a better order of things, that His Majesty offered up as a sacrifice, the dearest object of his heart.

It was from motives greatly elevated above all common consideration;—it was by the effort of a mind prepared to encounter all the misrepresentation of the moment, that a tie was formed; which, at the termination of an unequal contest, was at once calculated, to inspire a depressed and suffering power with a feeling of security, and to instill a sense of moderation and justice, into her victorious adversary; thus preparing the way on all sides, for a return of that balance of power and influence, without which, a coalition of states, only constitutes a commonality of misfortune. The Emperor conceived himself the better entitled to indulge in such a hope, as at the Epoch when this tie was formed, the Emperor Napoleon had attained that point in his career, when it became politically expedient for him, to prefer a confirmation of his possessions, to a restless longing after new acquisitions.

A further extension of power, to a nation whose conquests already greatly exceeded their just limits, became dangerous only to France, groaning under the load of her victories, but to the personal interest of the monarch, when rightly understood.

France, necessarily lost in solidity, what she gained in extent, whilst the edifice of personal grandeur raised by her ruler, acquired such an accession of strength and consolidation, by his alliance with the Imperial, and most ancient house in Christendom, that all plans of aggrandisement for the future could only tend to disturb, & weaken an obvious and wholesome system of policy, pointed out by the law of self preservation, to a Monarch crowned with glory and success like the ruler of France.

This policy, which all Europe, and so many despairing nations fervently implored of Heaven to inspire, justified the Emperor in believing that such powerful and accumulated motives could not but prevail over the single attraction of Ambition. It is not the fault of Austria if flattering hopes have not been realized.

[illegible] efforts, and immense sacrifices of [illegible] continued for a series of years, [illegible]ing, in order to justify an [illegible] by conf[illegible]

[illegible] war against France, would have [illegible]ing circumstances, a measure [illegible] had given no person[illegible] justify any acts of [illegible]stria, and besides [illegible]ods, of remonstrance, all hope had [illegible] salutary [illegible] power[illegible]

[illegible] immediate effect [illegible] the state, would [illegible] of establishing [illegible] in the heart of [illegible] could not have [illegible]rassed as that monarch [illegible]ate of her means

[illegible], His Majesty had no [illegible]nter into an alliance with [illegible] same time, it would have [illegible] the duties and principles of the [illegible] as well as at variance with the re[illegible]sible to accomplish, would infallibly [illegible] Europe for a long period, in misery, impotence and barbarism.

The decree which exhibited the novel French Government upon the sea Coast of Germany, under the title of the thirty second military division, was of itself sufficiently annoying; but it became still more so, when viewed as the certain presage of future encroachments.

This decree overturned at one blow, the established system of natural frontiers, which, though often violated, was still acknowledged as existing in France and even cancelled the acts of the Emperor Napoleon himself, for it spared neither the princes of the confederation of the Rhine, nor the King of Westphalia. This new line of demarcation, traced out apparently by mere caprice, was drawn indiscriminately through provinces, and across rivers, without the smallest respect for treaties, either ancient or modern. It cut off the centre, and the south of Germany, from all communication with the North sea; strode over the Elbe, seperated Denmark from Germany, encroached upon the shores of the Baltic, and seemed to approach towards the Prussian fortresses upon the Oder which were still garrisoned by French troops.

The whole of this occupation of territory, however obviously violating every right of possession, & all lines of demarcation, whether geographical, military, or political, could nevertheless, only be regarded as a prelude to other measures of a more decisive nature, which aimed at no less than transforming the half of Germany into a French province, and thus rendering the Emperor Napoleon sovereign of the continent, in the true acceptation of the term.

Russia and Prussia were aggrieved beyond all the other continental powers, by this exorbitant and arbitrary extension of the French territory. The Prussian Monarchy, stripped of her Sea Coast—debarred from all freedom of action, and deprived of every means of re-establishing her armies, appeared to advance with rapid strides towards her final dissolution.

Russia, greatly disquieted already upon her western Frontier, by the arbitrary transformation of the city of Dantzick (declared free by the treaty of Tilsit) into a place of arms, and seeing a great part of Poland become a province of France, foresaw the most imminent danger to the German and Polish provinces, from the encroachments of France upon the coast which she viewed as new chains forging for Prussia.—From that moment, a rupture between Russia and France became inevitable.

Austria could not contemplate this new storm with indifference. The Theatre of War must, in any case, trench upon her Provinces, which were by no means in a complete state of defence, the derangement of her finances, having retarded her military preparations. The contest into which Russia was about to enter, taken in a general point of view, presented a very alarming appearance; because it would commence under the same unfavourable circumstances, accompanied by a similar want of co-operation with the other powers added to the same disproportionate means; and consequently, with as little hopes of success as former Wars of the same description.

His Majesty the Emperor, employed every means of amicable intervention with both parties, to avert the storm. No human wisdom could then foresee, that the failure of these conciliatory measures would produce effects, so much more disastrous to the Emperor Napoleon than to his adversaries—but so it had been decreed by the Omnipotent.

[illegible]o the very commencement of hostilities his Majesty endeavored to conciliate [illegible]rs; although placed in a situation, as delicate as it was dangerous, having to maintain the [illegible]ty of his own states, without committing the [illegible]ntial interests of the neighbouring powers.

[illegible] the other hand, a system of unarmed [illegible]y (the only one the Emperor Napoleon [illegible]isten to) was inadmissible according to [illegible]st maxims of Policy, and could only [illegible] construed into a feeble attempt [illegible] object too difficult for solution.

[illegible]r of so much political importance as [illegible] could not refuse to take a part in the [illegible] of Europe—neither could she put her[illegible]tion equally prepared for Peace or [illegible] losing her weight and influence [illegible] liberations, whilst no guarrantee [illegible]ned for the safety of her own

His Majesty had a double view in signing the treaty of the 14th March 1812.—His first object, as the treaty itself sufficiently indicates, was to avail himself of every possible means, to influence either or alter the establishment of peace [illegible] to assure throughout the [illegible] his Dominions such an attitude as in the event of [illegible] being unattended by the events of the War making decisive measures necessary, enable Austria to maintain her independance, and to pursue, under every possible exigency, a prudent and equitable system of policy. For this reason, Austria only stipulated, for the co-operation of a determinate, and comparatively a very small proportion of her forces; and all those which already existed in the country, and could be assembled at will, took no share in the war;—The Austrian territory, by a sort of tacit convention, was regarded as neutral by all the Belligerent Powers; & the true meaning and aim of the system adopted by his Majesty, was perfectly well understood; not only by France and Russia, but by every enlightened politician.

The Campaign of 1812 has furnished a memorable example of the manner, in which the greatest enterprize, aided by the most stupendous force, and conducted by the ablest Commander, may end in total failure, when that leader is induced by a mistaken confidence in his military talents, to overstep the limits, and to contemn the precepts, of nature and wisdom.

The illusion of glory enticed the Emperor Napoleon to penetrate to the centre of the Russian Empire, and a mistaken policy made him believe himself able to dictate a peace at Moscow, which should paralyse the Russian Empire for half a century and enable him to return victorious to France.

When the noble firmness displayed by the Emperor of Russia—the high deeds of his warriors, and the incorruptible fidelity of his people, had dissipated this dream, no time was allowed him for vain and unprofitable regret; but the whole French army was dispersed and destroyed, and in less then four months, the seat of War was transferred from the Dnieper, and the Dwina, to the Oder, and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary reverse of fortune, became the presage of an important revolution throughout the whole system of European politicks. The alliance of Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden, formed a rallying point to all the surrounding nations.

Prussia, which had for a long time taken the spirited resolution of resorting to the last extremity; of preferring even an immediate political extinction, to the lingering agony she endured, from an oppressive Power which preyed upon her vitals, availed herself of this favourable moment, to throw herself into the arms of the Allies; whilst several of the minor German princes, were ready to follow her example.

Already, the eager wishes of the populace every where anticipated the regular but tardy proceedings of Government. A spirit of independance, a desire of excercising their own Laws, a keen sense of the indignities offered to their national honour, and indignation against the tyranny of a foreign power appeared to kindle in every breast.

His Majesty the Emperor, too enlightened not to view this universal feeling, as the natural result of the violent tension that had preceded it, and too just to contemplate it with displeasure; sought only to render it instrumental to the general welfare of Europe, by adopting a series of mature and well combined measures.

Ever since the beginning of December, the Austrian Cabinet had taken decisive steps to incline the Emperor Napoleon to adopt an equitable and pacific line of policy, for reasons which affected his own immediate welfare, as well as the interests of the world at large; and these suggestions were repeatedly, and forcibly, reiterated.

It was supposed that the remembrance of past misfortunes; the inexpediency of sacrificing an immense army; the necessity of resorting to the most vigorous and effectual means of repairing his losses; the decided repugnance of the French nation, and of all the states involved in her fate, to the prosecution of a War, which while it held forth no prospect of remuneration, exhausted the means, and deranged the finance of the interior: in fine it was hoped that a serious reflection on the uncertain termination of this new and dreadful crisis, would induce the Emperor Napoleon to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations, was perfectly well suited to existing circumstances; it was as firm as the magnitude of the object required, and at the same time as conciliatory, as a desire of success, and subsisting amicable relations, could render it. Doubtless no one would expect, that overtures springing from a source so pure, would have been rejected; but the very manner in which they were received, and the striking contrast between the sentiments of Austria, the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, at the moment when these attempts miscarried, destroyed all those flattering hopes at once. Instead of dissipating in moderate language, the gloomy apprehension entertained with regard to the future; instead of endeavouring to calm the general despair that prevailed; the first authorities of France haughtily announced their determination, never to listen to any terms of peace, which did not preserve inviolate the integrity of the French Empire, according to the French interpretation of the term; or, which should infringe upon any of those provinces, she had so arbitrarily annexed to her Empire. Sometimes, they mentioned with indignation and menace, sometimes, with a bitter sneer, such eventual conditions, as the will of the Emperor Napoleon should dictate; fearful, apparently, that they had not indicated with sufficient clearness, their decided intention to make no essential sacrifice, for the restoration of general tranquillity.

These hostile manifestoes, drew upon Austria the inconvenience of presenting in a false and disadvantageous light, these pacific exhortations, which she, (ostensibly with the knowledge and consent of France) submitted to the other powers. The sovereigns leagued against France, opposed to every proposal for negociation made by Austria, the public declarations of the French Emperor.

When the Emperor, in the month of March [illegible], sent a minister to the Court of London, to invite England to take a part in the negociations for peace, the British minister answered that he could not believe Austria herself entertained the slightest hopes of peace; the Emperor Napoleon, having evinced during the armistice, such sentiments as could only tend to render the War eternal.

This answer was the more painful to His Majesty, as its truth was incontrovertible.

Austria nevertheless continued to persuade the French Emperor in the most distinct and forcible terms of the urgent necessity for Peace rested in each proceeding of that nature, in the conviction that the exorbitant preponderance of France, having destroyed the equilibrium and order of Europe no lasting peace could take place, without limits being set to that preponderance. At the same time His Majesty took every necessary measure to reinforce, & concentrate his armies. The Emperor felt that Austria ought to be prepared for War, if its intervention in favour of Peace should prove illusive. His Majesty was not otherwise more cautious in his designs, than that the chance of his participation in the War, might not be omitted in his calculations. The situation of affairs could not long subsist as hitherto. The Emperor felt it as conviction, and on this he forwarded his proceedings. His opinion was strengthened by the ill success of every attempt he had hitherto made for a pacific arrangement. The result was easily to be calculated. It was necessary to change the order of affairs, either by negociation or by force of Arms.

The Emperor Napoleon had not only foreseen the preparations of Austria but considered them necessary and had recommended and approved of them on several occasions. He had sufficient reason to know that His Majesty the Emperor would spare, at a moment so decisive for the fate of the world, every personal or transient consideration—that he would only consult the lasting good of his Empire and the States which surrounded him, and that he would only decide upon powerful motives.

The Austrian Cabinet had always expressed itself in a manner that would not admit of a different interpretation—and no one had a right to expect that the Emperor would lend himself to disturb again the Peace of Europe.

Notwithstanding this, France was not content with acknowledging that the mediation of Austria would be an armed mediation—but more than once declared that in the existing state of affairs, Austria ought not to remain content with a secondary part, but should present itself on the scene with an imposing force and decide the difference as a principal power.

Whatever were the hopes or fears that France placed in Austria this avowal contained the previous justification of the steps taken by His Majesty the Emperor.

Events were thus far developed when the Emperor Napoleon left Paris to arrest the progress of the arms of the Allies. The enemy itself has rendered homage to the valour manifested by the Russian and Prussian troops in the sanguinary battles of the month of May.

It is, as much, to the superiority in number of the French armies and the military genius that the whole world attributes to their Chief, as to the political combinations which directed the enterprizes of the Allied Sovereigns, that the opening of the Campaign proved unfavourable to them; they departed from the supposition on which they acted, that the cause for which they fought could not long remain a personal consideration; that sooner or later, in success as in misfortune, every State which was not entirely deprived of liberty and every independant army would fly to their banners. They did not therefore neglect the enthusiasm of their troops which guided them at the moment, and reserved a considerable portion of their forces for this purpose, and furnished with more extensive means, they might obtain a more successful result. For this reason and to wait the developement of their resources they consented to sign the Armistice.

In the mean time the War by the retreat of the Allies had taken an appearance which could not but convince the Emperor that it would be impossible to remain longer a quiet spectator of the event.—The situation of the Prussian Monarchy forcibly occupied the attention of his Majesty.

The Emperor persuaded himself that the re-establishment of the power of Prussia would be the first step towards that of the political system of Europe.—The danger which menaced her appeared to be that of his own Empire.

The Emperor Napoleon had notified to the Court of Vienna, as early as the month of April that he considered the destruction of the Prussian Monarchy as a natural consequence of its defection from the Alliance of France, and the continuation of the War,—and that, if only compelled upon Austria, to remove to its states the most important and valuable of its provinces. This Declaration clearly proved the necessity of neglecting no means to save this power.—If this end, was not to be attained by a reasonable peace, Russia & Prussia ought to be supported by [illegible]—With this view, on which, even France could not be deceived, his Majesty continued his military preparations with indefatigable activity. He left his capital early in June and repaired to the neighbourhood of the seat of war, that on the one hand he might, with more probability of success, negotiate a peace the first object of his wishes, and on the other accelerate with more energy the preparations for War if there remained no other course to be adopted by Austria.

Shortly before this, the Emperor Napoleon had announced, that he had made a proposition for a congress, at Prague, which was to be composed of the plenipotentiaries of France, the United States of America, Denmark, the King of Spain and all the allies on the one hand, and on the other, the plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Insurgents and the other allies of the Belligerent mass, to arrange the basis of a lasting peace. It was absolutely unknown at Vienna, where intelli-

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on 28 June, 2017

Saturday, January 29. 1814.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Saturday, January 29th 1814.

The Ship Brig Captain Hoveden, which left Lisbon on the 3d instant, having arrived this morning, has not only brought a confirmation of the glorious news which we recently had the happiness of communicating to the public, but also additional intelligence of a most gratifying nature.

Our readers will remember that when we last had the pleasure of communicating to them intelligence from Germany, the head-quarters of the Allied army was on the 5th of September at Toplitz in Bohemia, and those of Buonaparté at Dresden.

On the 17th of that month it appears that Napoleon, anxious no doubt to regain his lost superiority, made a most desperate attack on the grand allied army at *Teoritz*, meaning we presume Toplitz on the frontiers of Bohemia, but after a sanguinary conflict was compelled to retire with immense loss both of men and guns.

No particulars of this important battle had been received at Constantinople when the advices came away.

Our readers will also recollect that the head-quarters of the Prince Royal of Sweden were stated to be at Beritz after the victory which he gained over Marshals Oudinot and Victor on the 23d of August. By the present advices we rejoice to find that he subsequently gained another victory over Marshal Ney, and had taken 72 guns, 400 ammunition waggons and from 10 to 12,000 prisoners.

Of the affairs in Spain we are only enabled to state generally that they wear the most auspicious aspect; that Lord Wellington had gained further advantages over Marshal Soult, and that a report was current that Marshal Suchet with 9000 men had surrendered to Lord William Bentinck.

The Benares which is now supposed to be on her passage down with, as we trust, bring us the full particulars of these great events.

By the arrival of his Majesty Ship Minde we learn that the three Extra Ships Charles Mills, David Scott, and James Sibbald, which sailed from this port on the 23d of December did not reach Point de Galle till the 11th instant, and that the fleet which they were to have joined had sailed a few hours before with the Stirling Castle, Sir Home Pophame, and the Cornwall, Captain Digby, but by the great assistance given the Admiral afforded in watering the three ships they were enabled to follow the convoy, early the next morning, with a fair prospect of overtaking them.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

OCTOBER 6TH 1813.

The plan of the Emperor Napoleon had been to distinguish the commencement of Hostilities by brilliant exploits, and in particular by the capture of Berlin.

The execution of these projects has been attempted with mighty forces; but they have been confounded, and, instead of success, the enemy has experienced the greatest Disasters.

On the 23d of August the Prince Royal of Sweden fought the Enemy near Trebbin, and defeated him with great loss.

On the 26th of the same month General Blucher almost annihilated the army of Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarentum near Javer.

The trophies of this brilliant and important victory, at the departure of the Courier were 75 pieces of Cannon, 400 Ammunition Waggons, and 12000 Prisoners, among whom were many Saxons, who have since solicited very urgently to fight for the liberty of Germany; their request was granted and a Saxon Legion has been formed. The field of Battle and the Roads by which the enemy fled were covered with the dead and wounded & strewed with arms thrown away by the fugitives.

The enemy was pursued under the guns of Torgau, and on the 9th September, the army of the Prince Royal of Sweden occupied Mühlberg, Senftenberg, and Elsterverda, and was on the point of forming a junction with that of General Blucher. On the lower Elbe the operations were also attended with success.

General Count Walmoden, on the 21st August attacked by superior force under the command of Marshal Davoust, retired to Hamburgh and after concentrating his forces there, he resumed the offensive, forced Marshal Davoust to retire on Hamburgh and entered Boitzenburgh. Some thousand prisoners were made by him and in these operations a whole Battalion of Wurtemburghers passed over to the ranks of General Count Walmoden.

On the 30th the combined army destroyed in the defiles of Bohemia the army of Gen. Count Vandamme.

The 6th September was a disastrous day for the Enemy,

A brilliant and decisive Victory was gained on that day, at Dennewitz over the army composed of the Corps of the Dukes of Reggio and Padua, and Generals Bertrand and Regnier, under the orders of Marshal Ney,

In this ever memorable battle, the Allied Troops, under the command of the Prince Royal of Sweden, fought with the most signal bravery, and the Prussians, in particular, covered themselves with glory.

With 20000 men they sustained with heroic firmness, the repeated attacks of 70,000 and the fire of 200 pieces of Cannon. In all quarters desertion continues to a considerable extent. Thousands of soldiers daily abandon the Colours of the Enemy and join the Allies.

On the side of Bohemia the combined Army, having sent Detachments into Saxony, obtained great success.

Every thing announces the intention of the enemy to evacuate Dresden.

On the 10th and 11th September he made some movements which indicated the design of a serious attack on the combined army, which was prepared to receive him in a position already memorable for the destruction of the army of General Vandamme, but he contented himself with a display of his force, his advanced post retired and those of the allies followed them closely,

The army of General Baron Hiller has also met with success. One of his Corps under the orders of General Folsies, posted between Laybach and Cilly, having been attacked by superior force compelled the Enemy to retreat, and made some hundred prisoners, among whom was General Ballott.

Another attack made on a position of General Count Nugent at Lippa, near Triest, had a result equally unfortunate to the enemy, who was repulsed as far as Barzawitz with a loss of about 800 Men, among whom 450 were made prisoners.

During the operations in Saxony and Lusatia, many Couriers have been intercepted. They contain numerous letters written by persons of distinction, and by military men of all Ranks.

They form a striking contrast with the lying Bulletins of the enemy, of the events which have occurred since the renewal of Hostilities.

A precis of these letters shall be given to the public.

The enemy by his accounts, endeavours to conceal his disasters and his situation; and to keep people in the dark; but truth will appear.

Lord Walpole had departed for Petersburgh.

Lord Aberdeen was going on a mission to Germany.

General Graham had been dangerously wounded.

The Bishop of London was dead.

Our forces had been highly successful in Canada.

It is said the last battle reported to have been fought, continued for three days—that it terminated on the evening of the 17th of September, decidedly in favour of the Allies—that they were in possession of Dresden and that the head-quarters of the French were at Leipsic.

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